

THE COMMON LAW INNS OF THE INNER AND MIDDLE TEMPLE, AND ITS ANCIENT CHURCH.

BY HON. JAMES W. HALL.

The old reporter, in his quaint language, declares, "The Statute Law is like a tyrant—where he comes, he makes all void; but the Common Law is like a nursing mother, and makes only void that part where the fault is, and preserves the rest." The old lawyers recognized in the Common Law the representations of the immemorial customs of their country, the ancient landmarks of their property. But it was with them, as opposed to the obnoxious Civil Law, that the merits of "Lady Common Law," who, to use Coke's language, "prefers to lie alone," shone forth so conspicuously, for they recognized in her the protecting divinity that guarded so zealously liberty of thought, of speech, and of action; in those good old times deemed the chief glory of the race. No freeman certainly could hesitate to prefer the hardy features of personal independence belonging to this most excellent system, notwithstanding its intricate forms and the tediousness of its administration, to the civil law, the code of continental Europe, under which justice was the subject rather than rule. The Inns of Court, when they first passed into the hands of the gentlemen of the long robe, were the real nurseries of the Common Law; but the glories which to their enraptured vision seemed to invest their divinity, have faded. The procedures of the Common Law, more especially as regards real estate and its maxims, are in a great measure abrogated. In reference even to private relations, its doctrines are materially changed. The doctrine, "that statutes in derogation of the Common Law are to be strictly construed," has now in reality no solid foundation either in American or English jurisprudence; and, though for a long time the maxim may fall as a familiar sound upon the forensic ear, the days passed when innovating statutes should be regarded with any peculiar severity, or subjected to any strict rules of interpretation, because they abrogate some ancient rule of that renowned, but somewhat obsolete, system.

Old cross-grained Bentham, in his "Judicial Evidence," declares, with more violence than is warranted by truth, that he would "as soon send a man to the common sewer to cleanse himself, as to the Common Law for purity." The Common Law, while it was not always what the enthusiastic Coke pronounced it, "the highest reason," we yet venerate as the birthright of the subject, the safeguard and defense not only of his possessions and revenues, but of wife, children, home, body, and fame.

The locality in the city of London known as "The Temple" lies between Fleet street and the Thames, north and south, and White Friars and Essex street, east and west, divided by Middle Temple Lane into Inner and Middle Temple, each having its hall, library, quadrangles, courts, etc. Its history is a curious one. The lawyers succeeded to the inheritance of that powerful fraternity, "The Knights Templar of Jerusalem," whose guiding principle, enforced by the solemnities of an oath, was "never to permit a Christian to be unlawfully and unjustly despoiled of his heritage." It were well had they conscientiously assumed in a wider sense the solemn obligation of the Templar, "that they never would consent to permit," not only any Christian, but any man, "to be shamefully despoiled of his heritage." The Temple Church, or at least, that part of it called "The Round," was built originally by the Knights Templar of Jerusalem, an order who, pitying the sufferings of Christian pilgrims, entered into a solemn compact to devote their lives and fortunes for the defense of the highway leading to Jerusalem, against the inroads of the Saracens, and the ravages of the powerful robbers who infested it. Their rise was rapid, but not more so than the growth of their ambition. From guarding the highway, they took to guarding the Holy City itself. Influential men joined the order, and threw into its coffers their entire fortunes. It grew in power and wealth, and in the palmist days enrolled under its banners some of the mightiest names in England. The Master of the Temple took his place among the Peers in Parliament. The dress of the Templar corresponded with that of the Red Cross Knight in the Fairy Queen of Spenser.

"And on his breast a bloudie cross he bore The deare remembrance of his dying word, For whose sweet sake that glorious badge he wore, And dead, as living, ever him adored."

About the reign of the Third Elizabeth, the establishment belonging to the Templars came into the hands of the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and by them were devised to certain students of the common law. From that time the body of lawyers increased in influence and importance. Soon they became so powerful that it was found necessary to divide the Inn into two fraternities, to be called "The Honorable Societies of the Inner and Middle Temple," having separate halls, but worshipping in one church. These associations appear to have suffered considerably during the rebellion under Wat Tyler. Jack Cade had no great respect for the gentlemen of the long robe. He could not understand "how the skin of an innocent lamb should be scribbled on, should undo a man." Jack had heard some people say "that the bee stings," but, shrewd fellow, he had good reason to know "it was the bee's way, for he did not put a seal once to a thing, and was never his own man after." Believing as honest Jack did, he could help thrusting his blazing torch amid the parchment treasures of the Inns of Court? The order soon recovered from the effect of this fire, and waxed more potent than ever. About the first year of the reign of James the First, we find the whole of this property was granted by letters patent to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Recorder of London, and others, the Benchers and Treasurers of the Inner and Middle Temple, to have and to hold to them and their assigns for ever. Thus secured by royal grant, it has remained in their possession to this day. The place where now "the studious lawyers have their bowers" (for Temple Gardens still display their verdure on the river side) is certainly not what the gentle Elia declared it to be in his time, "the most elegant spot in the Metropolis." The approach to it from Fleet is now utterly forlorn.

Who can forget the gloom and the ancient smell there is about "The Old Brick Court"? But the memories of the great and good cluster around its venerable precincts. Gower, Chaucer, and Spenser, "those morning stars who sang together" in the early days of English poetry resided here for a considerable period. Genial Oliver Goldsmith occupied for several years the second-floor chamber of the third house inside the gateway; and there he died.

These Inns of Court are remarkable for the elegance and beauty of their interiors. The old times when their halls were the scenes of good cheer and sumptuous entertainment, when majesty and those who reflected it

splendors honored these precincts with their presence, have indeed passed away. But though these "ferialdays" and glorious merry-makings of the lawyers of gentle Evelyn's time have gone, and staid old Benchers no longer lead the dance, with measured step following the "Master of the Revels," nor "young limbs of the law" make the well-known ring of the night owl in a catch, still the honorable profession keep alive the spirit and sociability of their order in these old halls. In the halls of the Inner and Middle Temple, dinner is prepared for the members every day during term time; the Masters of the Bench dining on the elevated platform at the farther end of the halls, while the barristers and students line the long tables extending down the sides of the room. To procure admission to either of these Inns, the student must obtain the certificate of two barristers of the Middle Temple, with that of a Benchers, to the effect that the applicant is a fit person to be received into the Inn, for the purpose of being called to the bar. Once admitted, the student has the use of the library, and is entitled to a seat in the church or chapel of the Inn, and to have his name set down for chambers. He is required to keep Commons by dining in the hall for twelve terms (four terms in each year), on commencing which he must deposit with the treasurer £100, to be retained with interest until he is called. (Members of the universities are exempt.) The student must also give bond for the payment of common and term fees. No person can be called unless he is above twenty-one years of age, and of three years' standing as a student. The call is made by the Benchers in council, after which the student becomes a barrister, and takes the oath. In certain other Inns, however, I believe the student must, before his call, attend certain lectures, which are a revival of the old reading without their festivities. A hall dinner is a formal scene. At 5, or half-past 5 o'clock, the barristers, students, and other members, in their gowns, assemble in the hall; the steward strikes the table three times, grace is said by the treasurer, or senior Benchers present, and the dinner commences. The Benchers observe somewhat more style at their table than the others. The usual repast is soup, a joint of meat, a tart, a cheese, and a bottle of port wine, to each consisting of four persons. At the Inner Temple, on the 27th of May, a gold cup of sack is handed to each member, who drinks to the happy restoration of Charles the Second. At Grey's Inn a similar custom prevails, but the toast is to the memory of Queen Elizabeth. The Inns of Court are four, viz., the Inner and Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn. Then come the Inns of Chancery, attached only by name to the parent Inns. On gala days the attendance is larger, and occasionally the Judges dine in succession with each of the four Inns. The Hall of the Inner Temple is, I believe, the largest, as it is the most magnificent in its interior decorations. Its windows are adorned with the arms of the most distinguished members of the Inn. Here, amid the blaze of heraldic devices, you may read the names of Cowper, Thurlow, Dunning, Eldon, Blackstone, Stowell, Hardwick, and Somers. This hall is upwards of one hundred feet long, forty wide, and sixty in height. Nothing can surpass the splendid effect of the emblazonry on these windows, the elaborate carving of the wood-work, and the grand old portraits (some of them veritable Vandykes) that look down upon you from the venerable walls. The strong oaken tables, that extend the entire length of the hall, are the same at which those noble spirits of the sixteenth century dined, and where all those venerated forms of Benchers that Lamb styles "the mythology of the Temple" once had place. This noble hall has other memories besides those invoked by the stern features of the luminaries of the law that frown down upon you in your walk. Here was performed Shakespeare's Twelfth Night, in 1601, and doubtless "the myriad-minded one," the immortal author, participated. The hall of the Inner Temple is somewhat similar to the one we have described, and is graced with full-length portraits of Coke and Littleton, and an emblematic Pegasus, by Sir James Thornhill. The face of Littleton is by no means striking, hardly intellectual; skin of the hue of the parchment over which he peered, while the eyes have a look—instinctive look, and the brow is on an oblique plane, as if of his commentator, however, honest, imperious, malignant, incorruptible Coke, the savage proponent of Somerset and Raleigh, but the bold defender of the liberties of his country, is the countenance of a handsome, highly intellectual man. No public character in English history, perhaps, has ever been assailed as has Coke; but imperious as he often was, hectoring and abusive as he sometimes appeared in the practice of his profession, his enemies dare not call in question the lofty courage with which he defended the rights of his countrymen against the assaults of prerogative. He alone, the world must remember, of all the judges of England, declined to succumb to the arbitrary and indecent interference of a pedantic sovereign. The judges had been long regarded as in some degree bound, by virtue of their offices as royal counsellors, to justify the acts of the Crown, however arbitrary. Coke despised this degradation, and, despite all persecution, proclaimed and established the independence of the English bench.

The scene of the celebrated readings. These Inns originally consisted of three bodies—the Benchers, the utter barristers, and the inner barristers; the last being the students, the second a body more advanced, and chosen from the students, while from these again were chosen the Benchers or governing body. The name barrister is in all probability derived from the bar that separated the upper part of the hall (raised on a dais) from the lower. Here the students congregated as listeners, at meetings or readings. The readings took place twice in every year, and were marked by great solemnity. The reader, having selected some statute, recited the doubts which had arisen, or might arise, concerning it, and ended by a declaration of his own judgment. The utter barrister debated the matter generally, and to conclude, the Benchers and judges gave their opinions. Some of the most profound judicial papers in the language were originated by these readings, as for instance that by Lord Bacon on the statute of Uses. The meetings, which were hardly less valuable, and much more interesting, formed an appropriate appendage to the readings, by directly testing the amount of benefit the students derived from the latter, and by directly carrying forward their legal education. The reader now sat in the open hall, accompanied by some of the utter barristers, while on each side two of the inner barristers or students took their places as counsel, respectively, for an imaginary plaintiff and defendant. The case chosen was of course one that involved nice points of law; and when it had been fully stated on both sides by the more juvenile counsel, two utter barristers expressed their opinions upon the points raised, and finally the reader and the older Benchers with him summed up. Such was the admirable training received by the

earlier sages of the law; but now all this is done away with. In the earlier day, too, it was customary for the lawyers, like the merchants, to have their pillars. Chaucer, in his "Canterbury Pilgrims," alludes to this when describing the Sergeant of the Law, as "A sereant of the law, ware and wise, That often had ybeen at the Parvis."

Old Fescue tells us that the courts of law were shut up after midday, and that the lawyers then went to meet their clients, and hold consultations at the Parvis and elsewhere. The London Parvis was the portico of St. Paul's Cathedral, where the sergeants chose their respective pillars, as the more eminent members of the Stock Exchange do in their place of meeting to this day; and a noisy, bustling scene St. Paul's portico must have presented at that time. The Temple Church, "where the barristers resort," has been lately restored in a style of magnificence worthy of its better days, when it glowed with more than Oriental splendor. The only ancient part of the church now is the Round, which you enter through a deeply recessed and most sumptuously ornamented gateway. In the restorations, under the auspices of the two societies, everything has been restored, as near as can be ascertained, to its original beauty. The clustered columns supporting the roof of the nave present a very fine appearance. These are the original pillars in the old church, and are of polished marble, veined and beautiful. In the ancient part of the church is presented the most interesting example in England of the transition of the plain massive Norman to the light and elegant English style. In the Round, one may notice the semi-circular windows of the Norman period; but Norman in the last stage, already grown slender and elongated. There, too, we have the pointed windows, the perfection of what is called the lancet style. The stained window over the altar appears like a rich work of the older time, although it is quite modern. The burnished roof is scarcely less splendid than it was when the clang of knightly armor glided spur-rang from the stone pavement below. The stained window first mentioned, with its deep rubies, rich purple and gold, represents Christ enthroned. The pavement of the church, remodelled in strict correspondence with the original, is of yellow and amber, upon a ground of red. There is much grouping of heraldic and pictorial subjects, such as animals, with their tails linked together; cocks and foxes, and uncouth figures, playing upon musical instruments. But the chief ornaments are the symbols of the two societies of the Temple—the Lamb and the Pegasus; or, Winged Horse, founded on the celerity of Hercules. The Lamb, being the device of St. John, belonged to the Hospitallers of St. John, who succeeded to the Templars. One of the members of the Inn, in glorifying this symbolic emblem, now adopted by the order as their own, wrote the following eulogistic verses:—

"As by the Templars' hold you go,  
The Horse and Lamb displayed,  
For while the level of the ground  
The merits of their trade,  
"That clients may infer from them,  
How just is their profession,  
The Lamb sets forth their innocence,  
The Horse, their expedition.  
"O happy Briton! happy Isle!  
Let foreign nations say:  
Where you get justice without guile,  
And law without delay."

To this some wag, not having the fear of grave Benchers and gowned sergeants before his eyes, made the following very caustic retort:—  
"Excluded men! these holdis forego,  
Nor trust such cunning crew,  
These artful emblems tend to show  
Their clients, not themselves.  
"The all a trick, these all are shams,  
By which they wish to cheat you;  
So have a care, for you're the Lamb,  
And they the wolves that eat you.  
"Nor let the thoughts of no delay  
To these poor courts misguide you;  
For you're the level of the ground,  
The jockeys that will ride you."

Among the greatest objects of interest in this church are the recumbent figures of the cross-legged Crusaders on the floor. These are nine in number, and on each side of the central walk, in a double line. These are ancient monuments of Knights Templar. Selden and Plowden are buried in the vaults of this church, and the gentle author of the "Ecclesiastical Polity" has, very appropriately, a monument commemorative of his many virtues and rare abilities. Beneath a worn and moss-covered slab of grey stone, just outside the walls of the church, is gathered the dust of Littleton. Oliver Goldsmith is buried in the ground east of the choir; Gibbon rests near him. There is a most exquisite epitaph, in the quaint style of the day, to be read on the south wall, written by Littleton upon his daughter-in-law, ending

"Keep well this pawn, t' on marble chest;  
Till it be called for, let it rest;  
For while the level of the ground  
The grave is but a cabinet."  
—New Jersey Magazine.

—An Italian poet has written a poem of nine hundred lines on strawberries.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF PETER FREIBURGER, Deceased.  
Letters testamentary to the Estate of PETER FREIBURGER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate, and those having claims to present the same to the undersigned, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 222 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, on or to their Attorney, WILLIAM J. McLEARY, 64 1/2 Cent St., No. 221 S. 5th Street, Philadelphia.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.  
Estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased.  
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and distribute the account of the late WILLIAM J. JONES, Administrator of the estate of DAVID E. JONES, deceased, and to report distribution of the monies in the hands of the account, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 2, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of H. M. Dechert, Esq., No. 228 South Fifth Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. 622 attests.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.  
LAW vs. THOMPSON vs. MARY C. THOMPSON, December Term, 1866, No. 54.  
To MARY C. THOMPSON, Respondent.—You will please take notice of this and any other writs or process which may be served upon you, and to appear and answer to the same, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 228 South Fifth Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, July 2, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M. THOMAS MULLEN, Attorney for Plaintiff.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.  
Estate of JAMES D. WOOD, deceased.  
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and distribute the account of the late JAMES D. WOOD, deceased, and to report distribution of the monies in the hands of the account, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 2, 1867, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of H. M. Dechert, Esq., No. 228 South Fifth Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia. 622 attests.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION UPON THE ESTATE OF JAMES D. WOOD, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make a statement, and those having claims against the same to present them to the undersigned, at the office of the undersigned, at No. 228 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, on or to their Attorney, SAMUEL H. WOOD, Administrator, No. 128 GREENWICH STREET, Or his Attorney, 618 1/2 Cent St., No. 228 South Fifth Street.

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MOURNING MILLINERY  
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MOURNING BONNETS  
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MRS. R. DILLON,  
No. 222 and 221 SPRING STREET,  
Has a handsome assortment of FINE MILLINERY,  
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw and Fancy Bonnets and Hats of the latest styles,  
Also, Silks, Veils, Ribbons, Grapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. 712

227—LADIES ABOUT LEAVING THE CITY for the Summer can find a large and handsome assortment of Veil and Cord Edge Dress Trimming Ribbons, in all the desirable shades for Summer Dress Trimming. We sell these ribbons by the piece at less than jobbers' prices. 66 thirteenth] MARK LANS, No. 227 SOUTH ST.

227—STRAW GOODS! STRAW GOODS! We have received from recent auction sale a large and fine assortment of Hats and Bonnets, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, which we are selling at a greater reduction than ever before offered, wholesale and retail. 66 thirteenth] MARK LANS, No. 227 SOUTH ST.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN MANUFACTURE, For Ladies', Gents', and Children's Wear.  
LADIES' MERING AND MERING GAUZE VENTS,  
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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,  
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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.  
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.  
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RENEWAL AND CONTINUANCE OF A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers hereby give notice that they have under the provisions of the Act of Assembly of Pennsylvania in such case made and provided, agreed to renew and continue the limited Partnership existing between them, under the following terms:—  
1. The name of the firm under which the said partnership shall be conducted is JAMES L. REBER & BROTHER.  
2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is that of Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Flour, Grain, Meal, Feed, Hay, Straw, etc., and the business to be carried on in the city of Philadelphia.  
The names of the General Partners are JAMES L. REBER, who resides at No. 220 N. SECOND ST. in the city of Philadelphia, and ALFRED L. REBER, who resides at No. 27 POPLAR STREET, in the city of Philadelphia, and also in said city.  
EUGENE LINNARD, who resides at JOHNSTON and GREEN STREETS, Germantown, also in said city.  
3. The amount of capital contributed by said Special Partner, Eugene Linnard, to the common stock of the said firm, is two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in cash.  
The said renewed and continued Partnership is to commence on the fourth day of June, 1867, and is to terminate on the first day of June, 1868.  
JAMES L. REBER,  
ALFRED L. REBER,  
General Partners,  
EUGENE LINNARD,  
Special Partner.

FINANCIAL.  
NOTICE  
TO THE HOLDERS  
OF THE  
LOAN OF THE COMMONWEALTH  
OF PENNSYLVANIA,  
DUE AFTER JULY 1, 1866, AND BEFORE  
JULY 2, 1866.

Holders of the following LOANS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA are requested to present them for payment (Principal and Interest) at  
The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia.

Loan of March 30, 1860, due March 4, 1863.  
" February 16, 1863, due July 1, 1866.  
" March 27, 1863, due July 1, 1868.  
" January 26, 1860, due July 1, 1869.  
" June 7, 1869, due August 1, 1869.  
" March 30, 1862, due July 1, 1860.  
" April 5, 1862, due July 1, 1860.

Also, all BANK CHARTER LOANS due prior to July 2, 1866.  
All of the above LOANS will cease to draw interest after August 15, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,  
GOVERNOR.  
JOHN F. HARTMAN, F.,  
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WILLIAM H. KERBER,  
STATE TREASURER.

NEW STATE LOAN.  
THE NEW SIX PER CENT STATE LOAN,  
Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—  
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E. W. CLARKE & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE  
NEW SIX PER CENT REGISTERED LOAN OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,  
DUE IN 1897.  
INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY,  
FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,  
AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF  
NINETY-TWO,  
ACCURED INTEREST FROM MAY 1.

THE LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mouch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.  
Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.  
DREXEL & CO.,  
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7 3-10s, ALL SERIES,  
CONVERTED INTO  
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JANUARY AND JULY  
WITHOUT CHARGE  
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DE HAVEN & BROTHER  
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BANKING HOUSE  
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Dealers in all Government Securities,  
OLD 5-20s WANTED  
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.  
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.  
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.  
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.  
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.  
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [34 3m]

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SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,  
BANKERS AND BROKERS,  
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SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,  
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Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds furnished as soon as received from Washington.  
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HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.  
EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS.  
To close the estate of the late  
JOHN A. MURPHY,  
Importer and Dealer in  
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Between Ninth and Tenth, South Side, Philadelphia.  
His Administrators now offer the whole stock at prices below the ordinary rates charged. This stock embraces every thing wanted in a well-ordered household—Plain Tin Ware, Brushes, Wooden Ware, Baskets, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Iron Ware, Japanese Ware, and Cooking Utensils of every description. A great variety of SHAKERS GOODS, BIRD-CLAY, &c., &c., can be obtained on the most reasonable terms.  
GENUINE AROTIC REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS.  
A fine assortment of PAIRIE-MACHEE GOODS.  
This is the largest retail establishment in the city in Philadelphia and citizens and strangers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing.  
NOTE.—Our friends in the country may order by mail, and prompt attention will be given. [11 thirteenth]

I have a large stock of every variety of  
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Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—  
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P. F. GUSTINE,  
11 N. E. CORNER SECOND AND RACE STREETS.

BILLIARD ROOMS.  
After several months' preparation, Mr. C. BIRD has opened his new and elegant establishment for the entertainment of his friends and the public in general, at No. 66 and 67 ACHUT STREET.  
The first and second floors are fitted up as Billiard Rooms, and furnished with twelve first-class tables while the appointments and accommodations embrace everything which can conduce to the comfort and convenience of the players. In the basement a four-sew and splendid flowing Ales, for those who wish to develop their muscle in anticipation of a base-ball season. A Restaurant is attached, where every thing in the edible line can be had in the best quality, and at the shortest notice. The following well-known gentlemen have been secured as assistants, and will preside over the various departments:—  
SAMUEL DORGLASS,  
JOHN HOOD,  
WILLIAM E. GILMORE,  
HENRY W. PINCUS,  
PHILIP OUMBERCUTE, Restaurateur.  
While Mr. BIRD will hold a careful supervision over all his ventures to see that, in all things, there has nothing ever been started in Philadelphia, approaching this establishment in quality or arrangement and attention to the comfort of a public.  
C. BIRD, Proprietor.  
66 1/2 Cent St.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,  
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,  
No. 232 CANTER STREET,  
And No. 141 DOUGLASS STREET.  
Machines Work and Millwrighting promptly executed.